

# New Drugs Promise To Stop Hardening Of The Arteries

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—New discoveries promise safe "anti-rust" drugs to prevent heart attacks.

Heart attacks have come because heart arteries become narrowed or clogged with fatty deposits, much like rust inside a water pipe.

The anti-rust drugs would dissolve some of the fatty stuff or prevent it from forming, to keep the blood pipelines open. Such drugs would be a tremendous boon to thousands of persons who already have had a heart attack, or who are unconsciously headed for one.

One chemical, salt of the metal vanadium, has succeeded in removing the fatty "rust" in the arteries of rabbits and in reducing manufacture of the fatty material inside the body.

**NEW TESTS**

Tests are planned to learn whether vanadium salts or something similar can do the same for humans.

The vanadium studies are described by Dr. George L. Curran and associates of the University of Kansas Medical School. They are one of the research teams working on this new preventive approach to the heart attack.

A main ingredient in the fatty plugs or rust that blocks heart arteries is cholesterol, a fat-like material.

You get some cholesterol in various foodstuffs. But your body also manufactures it.

Eating low-fat and low-cholesterol diets is one way of trying to keep the amount down, so there won't be so much that could collect inside the heart arteries. Heart attacks result when an artery becomes completely blocked by the plugs or plaques, or when a blood clot gets stuck in a narrowed artery.

But Dr. Curran and others believe the main hazard comes from cholesterol, made inside the body by the liver and even by the arteries themselves. They are seeking drugs which would cut down this internal manufacture of cholesterol.

Dr. Curran's view is that the body tries to maintain a normal supply of cholesterol, an important chemical needed by the body. If you get a lot of it from foodstuffs, the liver or other factories decrease their production usually. But if you get very little in your food, the liver apparently can kick up its production of cholesterol. It uses various fatty materials to make cholesterol.

Dr. Curran and others think the key to preventing heart attacks is to limit the amount of cholesterol which can be made inside the body. Vanadium salts apparently can interfere with the production, at least in rabbits.

If vanadium, or something else, reduced the size of artery plugs

# Indian Chief Dedicated His Life To Raising Status

VANCOUVER (CP)—Andy Paul, 64-year-old Indian chief, has dedicated his life to improving the living conditions of his compatriots. He is the firm friend of troubled Indians everywhere in Canada and the United States.

The huge, friendly man, a lacrosse star in his youth, is a recognized authority on the law as applied to rights and responsibilities of Indians.

Long-time president of the North American Indian Brotherhood which he founded in 1944, he seeks equal opportunity for employment and education, recognition of legal

rights and better use of parliamentary appropriations to insure full and satisfying lives.

When six Iroquois defied the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority by applying for an injunction to prevent expropriation of their property in a Montreal court, Andy Paul was their advisor.

In 1955 he took on trained lawyers in Richmond, B.C. police court and won an acquittal for an Indian charged with falling to file a 1954 income tax return. "No taxation without representation," he argued.

His client was a registered Indian without a federal vote. Andy quoted a B.C. Court of Appeal judgment that Indians are wards of the crown and the government

cannot force its wards to pay tribute to the trustees.

In 1953 he headed a delegation of 300 Iroquois to the Vermont state legislature at Montpelier to demand compensation for land taken from the Indians during settlement days.

The chief addressed the legislature for an entire day and finally obtained a promise that compensation would be considered by the United States congress.

In Ottawa Andy has frequently argued that Indians should not be taxed on income earned in jobs off the reservation.

He was only 21 when he first represented B.C. tribes before a government commission. In 1926, arguing for more realistic Indian legislation before a joint Senate-Commons committee, he delivered his evidence with such brilliance that he was personally congratulated by eminent parliamentarians.

In 1946, largely through his efforts, a federal commission was appointed to study Indian problems and lay the groundwork for a new Indian Act.

Chief Paul feels that B.C. Indians still own the land of the entire province. "We were illegally deprived of this land by the parliamentary commission of 1926," he said.

"If Indians take part in the B.C. centennial celebration, it will be like a successful bank robbers' party being attended by the bank manager."

**FIGHT FOR EQUALITY**

His career started at the age of seven in 1899 when he was chosen at a mass meeting of the Squamish tribe to be the one to learn the ways of the white man and speak for the Indian.

"Today I look at my 10 grandchildren and I ask myself what I want for them when they grow up."

"I want them to have every opportunity to get a good education and then to compete equally with white youngsters for jobs."

"I want them to be able to live in comfortable homes with all the living amenities they can afford."

"I want them to remember their Indian heritage and take pride in it."

"I want them to fit into Canadian life as respected human beings."

# In His 80's, Self Sufficient Farmer Spends \$25 A Year

WADENA, Sask. (CP)—When Joseph R. Tucker was in his 40s, he learned of necessity to conserve his cash. Today in his 80s he claims that training allows him to live comfortably on \$25 a year.

Mr. Tucker was 21 years old when he left England in 1895. He became a cowhand in Manitoba for two years, then homesteaded for 12 years in the Shoal Lake area of that province before moving into Saskatchewan, where he purchased a farm. He built a log home and settled down to a simple life.

During depression years of the 1920s, when farmlands were dry and unproductive and cash was hard to come by, Mr. Tucker set out to prove that he could live on \$25 a year.

He pursued his plan until he was able to live on \$25 a year in actual cash. The formula so satisfied him that he has deviated little from it in the last 30 years or more.

During that time he has grown almost all his needs. His garden is outstanding in its variety and productivity. He raises his own sugar beets and has not had to buy a pound of sugar in years.

Among other innovations is his self-styled Bennett coffee, a compound of roasted and ground cereals and wheat kernels. One of the young visitors to his farm said it looks and smells like coffee, but it doesn't taste the same.

He also learned to tan hides-for use in his home and for clothing. Only for magazine subscriptions, stationery, and a small quantity of food, clothing and oil does he spend money.

Mr. Tucker said that almost 30 years ago he found his eyesight failing and he sent to his sister in England for a pair of glasses. The pair she sent were purchased at an English shop for the Canadian equivalent of 12 cents and they have served him ever since.

He does considerable reading including study of Greek and Latin.

Mr. Tucker's orderly way of life is evident in neatly-kept records in which he has detailed for 36 consecutive years the weather and other observations. Each morning at 6:30 he records the temperature. He tallies precipitation and claims that 18 inches are required in the district for a successful crop.

Mr. Tucker uses very little fuel to keep his compact, three-room log home warm in winter. A neighbor cuts wood during the slack season and he uses it in a cookstove to heat the place.

The same neighbor, Vern Schultz, who lives just across the road, keeps an eye out for Mr. Tucker's welfare. They have an agreement that if he is ill and unable to get out he will hang a white flag from the window.

**Logging Said Too Intensive**

VICTORIA (CP)—Logging companies are processing forest products to the point where they "are not leaving enough wood around their re-logged settings for a woodpecker's lunch," T.G. Wright told the Western Forestry Conference here recently.

The British Columbia lumberman said that intensive logging in the province has added about 400,000,000 board feet of timber annually to the harvest without the logging of additional acreage.

The "bonus harvest" obtained from cleaner prime logging and pre-logging equals the annual yield of 800,000 acres of immature forest.

Salvage logging has also added to the yield, bringing to the market blown-down patches, beetle-killed timber, windfalls, snags and stumps.

The industry is spending \$15,000,000 yearly on roads needed for orderly liquidation of old-growth stands.

John Stokes, B.C. forest service official, said 41,000,000 acres of B.C.'s 90,500,000 acres of forest land is mature and over mature stands with a wood volume of 131,000,000,000 cubic feet.

He said the first phases of a provincial inventory, expected in 1958, will give a more complete picture of old-growth forests.

**Funeral Of Nine Miners Held**

BRINGHILL, N.S. (CP)—Nine victims of the Nov. 1 explosion at the Cumberland No. 4 mine were buried Tuesday. They were among 26 whose bodies were recovered from the colliery during the weekend.

Funerals for Russell Morse, Kenneth Clarke, William Tower and Angus Fumter were conducted by Rev. J. Ed. DeLong of the Springhill Baptist Church.

At Wesley United Church Rev. W. M. Mercer led a combined service for Victor Millard, Victor Henwood, Ralph Clarke, Gilbert Dakin and Harvard Glennie.

Another group will be buried today. No coal mining will be done until the funerals are over.

Last of the 26 bodies was brought to the surface about 2:30 p.m. Monday. The work of recovering them began with reopening of the sealed pit Friday. Thirteen of the 39 blast victims were buried in November.

The mine was sealed Nov. 1 with 28 boxes still underground. An inquiry into the disaster is due to open Feb. 11.

**Book Clubs Sell 70 P.C. Of Books**

By W.G. ROGERS

NEW YORK (AP)—Seven million Americans buy some or all of their books through book clubs. With perhaps 70,000,000 adult hard-bound books published in a year, the clubs distribute as many as 50,000,000 of them, or 70 per cent, according to one estimate.

Clubs are just entering their fourth decade—the first two were founded in 1925 and 1926. By 1929 they reached a little under three per cent of the buyers, with 2,000,000 copies—just about 70,000,000 adult hard-bound books were published that year, too.

The clubs have their advantages. The principal ones are that the cost of a book is slightly lower and the customer can stay right at home and have his reading matter delivered to him.

**MORE THAN 100 CLUBS**

Besides 12 clubs for young people, there now are 90 or so for adults. There are book clubs for those interested in Asia, poetry, autographs, fine editions, digests, mysteries, business, farming, science, electronics, engineering, medicine, preaching, taxes, yachting, theatre, art, horsemanship.

Other clubs cater to the Irish, French and Jews, Roman Catholics and Lutherans.

Millions of people live beyond the practical reach of any bookstore, the official count of fully equipped, well-stocked stores in the U.S. does not run to 2,000. For these people, the clubs argue that they perform an essential service.

The bookstores have ceased their one-time violent objections to the clubs, but they feel some sober and substantial regrets. They have just had one of their best years, according to the American Booksellers Association, but they can't help wondering what kind of a year they might have had given the chance to handle all the publishers' 70,000,000-copy output instead of only a minor percentage of it.

**North Sea Is Being Fished Out**

LONDON (CP)—North Sea trawlermen have been warned that unless fish stocks are preserved there may soon be "deserts" under the sea.

Jack Croft Baker, president of the British Trawlers' Federation says a "rapid extinction" of fish stocks is imminent unless "some thin is done" to restrict catches of under-sized fish for farm feed.

"Countries bordering the North Sea have developed industrial fishing into a major source of animal food for their farms," he said. "The result is that fish stocks are being depleted."

The North Sea is fast being "fished out," he added. "I hope other nations will see the danger before it is too late."

**Block Commons Debate On Hanna**

OTTAWA (CP)—A move by Progressive Conservative Davis Fulton to have the Commons give special consideration to the imminent deportation of stateless Christian George Hanna was ruled out of order Tuesday.

Finance Minister Harris, government House leader, along with Prime Minister St. Laurent and immigration Minister Pickersgill opposed the action.

Mr. Harris, during a half-hour discussion of House rules applying to Mr. Fulton's motion, said any question could be discussed during the current throne speech debate, including the 23-year-old stowaway's case.

Later, the prime minister said if assurance were given that Hanna would be returned to his ship-home if his appeal fails, then the possibility of letting him stay in Canada until the court decides, "should receive serious consideration." The appeal is scheduled to be heard Feb. 1.

**Jews Leave Egypt**

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—Another shipload of Jews has left Egypt on a one-way journey in search of new homes. The Egyptian passenger ship Miss sailed Monday for Greece and Italy with more than 900 Jews aboard. It could not be determined how many were forced to leave and how many went voluntarily.

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TORONTO (CP)—Contributions to the Canadian Hungarian Relief fund now total \$422.00, a fund spokesman said Wednesday. This figure represents 84 per cent of the appeal objective.